

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

The development of translation activities that is very rapid birth translation studies is also very fast growing. Various theories and models that were born from scientists, one of which is introduced by J.C Catford A Linguistic Theory of Translation. In line with translation shift research, this chapter is written to present the literature review related to the study. This chapter is going to deal with the definition of translation, the definition of shift, translation shifts, and translation of Al-Quran each part is about to be provided below:

2.1 Definition of Translation

There are so many theories that experts peel about translation learning, but in that learning the experts themselves have their own definitions and perceptions in understanding the translation. Some perceptions of the language and translation come from the first one is Hatim & Munday (2004) defining that translation is the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target Language (TL); while secondly, Munday (2001) states that translation is the process of rendering meaning or messages between two differnt languages and required the translator to translate the laguage from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL); and the third, Bassnett (2002) asserts that translation is a way of a Source Language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL). To explain more clearly the meaning of translation definitions above, the researcher will explain them below:

In line with the previous explanations, the meaning of them starts from Hatim & Munday (2004) focus on word “transferring” which means transferring the data from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL): then Munday (2001) focus on word “rendering” that understanding as rendering the meaning or message from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL), and the last one is Bassnett (2002) focused on the term “the way” to announce the translation process. In principle, the terms used are an attempt to interpret the meanings that are contained in a text and identify the results of the compatibility and similarity of the text. Hatim & Munday (2004) and Bassnet (2002) argue the same term i.e. “textual material”, while Munday (2001) used the term “written message”. Paying attention to the “textual material” used by Hatim & Munday (2004) and Bassnet (2002). Looking up from those views, they are still in a normal state. Not all source text is translated by the same target text. Munday (2001) states that the input data from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) in the translation process is “text”, rather than the single sentences.

In consonance with the above explanation, it could be wrapped up that translation is the process of interpreting the meaning and transferring the message from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) with a similar meaning in particular translation version as the deliberation.

2.2 Translation Shifts

Translation shift has a function for helping the translators to hand over the messages of the source language to the reader simply until there is no more clumsiness of meaning when the translation shift is used and squeezed in the middle of the other translated versions. Hence, based on Hatim & Munday (2004, p. 26), “shift is said to occur if, in a given TT, a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondence occurs for a specific SL element”. The shift will always become a part of translation; it is applied to hand over the meaning from one language to another through the practice of universally known translations.

Certainly, by observing so far that the effort of translating could be analyzed with various elements or points of view, then display the changes of the original linguistic, aesthetic, and intellectual values of the source text.

Translation shifts are parts that are not far from what is called by translation, and process in translating which aims to find the matching meaning of the SL and TL. Hatim & Munday (2004) conveys that the translation shift is a tiny linguistic change happening in the translation of ST to TT. The shift can happen when a translator transmits a text from SL to TL by concerning some adaptations. According to Catford theory (1965), the notion of translation change is based on his difference between formal correspondence and textual equivalence: formal correspondence is a connection between two linguistic categories which occupy roughly the same position in the organization of their language; while textual equivalence is between two parts of the document that are real translations of each other.

There are two types of translation shifts, namely level shift and category change. The following section defines the level shift and category shift:

2.1.1 Level Shift

Level shift happens when a SL product has an equivalent TL translation through which linguistic differences arise (Hijjo, 2013). More definition is pointed out by Herman (2017), the level shift is when a source language product at a single language level has a target language translation equivalent at a distinct stage. As reported by Catford (1965), level shift ensues when the Source Language (SL) object at one language level (e.g grammar) has a Target Language (TL) comparable at a separate stage (e.g lexis). Furthermore, textual and traditional equivalence is only possible between elements that relate to the same level of substance, and this is only the case for the linguistic levels of grammar and lexis.

The example of the level shift is voiced as follows:

SL: Roni has completed an assignment.

TL: *Roni telah mengumpulkan tugas.*

From the above instance, there is a change from grammar to lexis in which the pattern in English, if contiguous with the previous participle of complete, suggests that the act of completion began before the moment of talking and that the impact of the action still resumes at the moment of talking. The form has+ previous participle (grammar) is translated into *telah* (lexis) in Bahasa Indonesia.

2.1.2 Category Shift

Category shift refers to unbounded and rank-bound translation (Hatim & Munday, 2004). It is about standard or free translation in which SL and TL equivalents are set at whatever rank is suitable. Commonly, but not always, there is a phrase equivalence, but in the course of a text, equivalences may change up and down the rank-scale, often at levels higher than the sentence. The category shift occurs when the source language has no formal parallel with the target language. Since the category shift is unbounded, a free translation could be normal.

There are four kinds of category shift: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts elaborated in the following section:

2.2.2.1 Structure Shift

Structure shift occurs due to grammatical modifications between two distinct languages (Hatim & Munday, 2004). The instance of structure shift will be stated as follows:

SL: Miss Dyana **was not completely** free of comparable fear.

TL: *Kegelisahan sama juga **dirasakan** oleh Miss Dyana.*

The above example is admitted in structure shift because there is a grammatical change in the structure in which it occurs from the active voice in the Source Language (SL) to the passive voice in the Target Language (TL).

2.2.2.2 Unit Shift

Unit shift ensues when a unit's translation equivalent at one rank in the SL is a unit at a distinct rank in the TL; it also changes at the level language unit from SL to TL (Hatim & Munday, 2004). The unit shift also ensues from low to greater point or vise the other way around. It is triggered by variations in the quality of the meaning element in distinct concepts.

This instance is given below to provide more knowledge of the unit change.

SL: I don't know

TL: *Entahlah*

From the grammatical side, the two expressions above are actually at the sentence level, namely, (SL) is a complete sentence, while (TL) is a minor sentence. But we can see structurally that the (SL) sentence is a clause, while the (TL) sentence is a word, so there is a downward rank shift in the translation.

2.2.2.3 Class Shift

Class shift ensues when the translation equivalent of an SL, the object is a part of a class other than the initial object (Hatim & Munday, 2004).

This instance is given below to provide more knowledge of the unit change.

SL: Give me a hug

TL: *Peluk Saya*

From the instance above, Source Language (SL) shows "Give me a hug" (Noun), which is translated into Target Language (TL) "Peluk Saya" (Verb). It implies that there is a class shift from the above phrases and it is demonstrated that structure changes involve a class shift.

2.2.2.4 Intra-System Shift

Intra-System shift is the internal improvement in the system (Prawita,2014). Moreover, Herman (2014) describes that intra-system ensues when a word in Source Language (SL) is plural but in its target language (TL) in particular or vice versa (a change in number even if the languages have the same number system). The example of intra-system shift will be stated as follows:

Example: 1. SL: My Sister has sport shoes.

TL: *Saudara perempuan saya memiliki sepatu olahraga.*

2. SL: I queued in front of the department office for 3 hours

TL: Saya mengantri di depan kantor jurusan selama 3 jam

From the instance above, the term "shoes" in ST indicates that it is plural as shown in the first instance above, but when transferring it to TT, it becomes a "sepatu" which is singular. In the second example, the word "hours," which is plural in ST, is converted into "jam", singular in TT.

2.2 Translation of Al-Quran

Al-Quran is the guidance of Muslims around the globe that God revealed to the prophet Muhammad during his life in Mecca and Medina to guide individuals out of darkness into the age of brightness. Furthermore, Jabri (2008) describes Al-Quran as a word of the Lord, revealed to his prophet Muhammad by the angel of Gabriel, leading people into the light of instruction and monotheism out of the darkness of ignorance and polytheism. As we know, Al-Quran is written in Arabic and has an implicit meaning in it, but not all Muslims understand its meaning. In a suitable way, Al-Quran has been converted into multilingual languages to help Muslims' knowledge of the significance contained in Al-Quran.

Translating Al-Quran from Arabic into other languages is followed by many linguistic issues, as no two languages are identical either in the significance provided to the suitable symbols or in the way such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences. Al-Quran's translation has always been a delicate and scary problem in Islamic theology. One reason is rooted in the reality that depending on the context, an Arabic term can have a distinct significance. Ruthven (2006) describes that Al-Quran's translation is mostly referred to in contemporary Islam theology as an "interpretation" rather than an accurate translation, given that the translator is automatically a human being.

2.3 Surah Az-Zalzalah

Surah Az-Zalzalah is one of the Surah in the Holy Quran that the researcher attempts to examine, and the significance is "The Earthquake" In this Surah, mostly Allah defines some of the Last Day events in this section to warn us of the world's coming end. Allah informs us that all actions will be judged and all secrets will be revealed. We are recommended to do as much good as we can at the moment of judgment to complete our scale of righteous actions (Muhaimin, 2013). This Surah contains 8 verses, and among them, several shifts are possible to analyze.